

erty and rights without their aid?—[applause.] had been here yesterday, to have witnessed our proceedings.

I am proud, gentlemen, that you have enabled me, by your conduct, to consider the call to this place as amongst the very highest honors that I have ever received. We have seen here our gallant and patriotic associates from the north and the east—we have seen the representatives of that good "Keystone State," old flat footed, republican Pennsylvania—God bless her!—[great applause]—coming forward here to surrender upon the altar of our country, for the common good, their most distinguished sons, and uniting with the far west, with Louisiana, who coming to you by a treaty of alliance, has bowed herself to you in blood. [Applause.] We have seen, moreover, those true and gallant associates from New York, [great applause, in which the remainder of the sentence was lost.] They have patiently waited for your decision, and when you have acted with that feeling which belongs to republicans, they have come forward, and in the bold and eloquent, not to say impassioned language of two of their number, that they were with you heart and soul—that though they had not been allowed to participate in your action, yet they stood side by side with you on the great platform of democratic principles, and would do battle for you under the democratic flag. [Great applause.] I know some of these gentlemen, and I know that they will abide not only by the democratic cause, but by the principles of the constitution; endeavoring always to maintain them in imperishable strength, as the only means by which we can hope to render our institutions immortal. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, there, too, is Virginia! [loud applause.] Virginia! [Here the venerable speaker, laboring under deep emotion, paused, and the cheers of the assembly again rang throughout the building.] Virginia will do her duty; and I trust the entire south will be with her on that broad platform which this convention have adopted. We shall succeed. I feel it—I know it. [Great applause.] There is no man that need despair of our course or of our country. Our glorious Union is, I believe under the especial favor of Providence. He has guided her destiny. [Loud and long continued applause.] Gentlemen, I take this opportunity, in declaring that this convention stands adjourned, to bid you a last and affectionate FAREWELL.

After giving three hearty cheers for its venerable president, Mr. Stevenson, and three more for the nominees, The convention adjourned *sine die*.

From the State Register. Suffrage in France.

Some of the whig papers in this country, with the National Intelligencer at their head, have taken grounds against the revolution in France, asserting that the people were not yet prepared for a republican government, and that the upshot of these movements would be riots, tumult and bloody wars, ending at last in a despotism more oppressive than that which they have so recently shaken off. Such croaking as these from that quarter are familiar to the ears of all. Never was a step taken towards freedom that they have not deplored as being fraught with ruin. So it was in this country when Madison brought on the war of 1812.—So it was when Jackson put down the United States bank. So it was when the independent treasury was established.—So it was when the tariff of 1846 was adopted. So it was when Louisiana and Florida and Texas were incorporated into our Union. All these acts were but an enlargement of the area and the blessings of freedom, and were of course violently opposed by the federal party. In reference to France, we have no doubt that their gloomy prophecies will fall as signally as have those in relation to American affairs. The election there has gone off quietly, and every thing seems to indicate that the people are fit for self government, and understand fully the nature of enlightened freedom. We learn by the Boston Post that the Hon. George Bancroft, our minister to England was in Paris at the time of the election, and he describes it as having been remarkably orderly. The voting was by ballot, and conducted as follows: All Paris was divided into arrondissements or wards, and each of them into sub-divisions, so that none should exceed a thousand votes. These again were arranged under sections of the alphabet, at which were stationed the checkers of the voters. Each voter was previously prepared with a pass containing his name, age, place of birth, which had been obtained of the register. With this pass he presented himself; it was examined, the end clipped off, and with this he passed to another apartment, where, unseen, he deposited his secret ballot for his candidate, which was received by persons who could not see the depositor, who then passed out. In this way all voted as was necessary, and none knew for whom his neighbor cast his vote, and no excitement, disturbance, riot or dissatisfaction appeared.—Happy has been the beginning of the election in France. Gloriously the people, by their prudence and discretion, are putting to shame their slanderers and the unbelievers in self-government.

INDIAN DEPRADATIONS.—ATTACK UPON THE MORMONS.—Intelligence has been received through Mr. Shroder, that the Indians had murdered a number of the Mormon men, women and children, at the city of the Salt Lake. It appears that the Indians have resolved on attacking the Oregon and Salt Lake colonies, and, if possible, exterminate or drive them from the country. Six hundred wagons, loaded with Mormon emigrants, were to leave Council Bluffs settlement, on yesterday, for the Salt Lake colony, but no doubt have

been deterred by this disastrous news.—Two thousand Pawnees had visited Bellevue in search of provisions. It is stated that a United States Government train was attacked at Walnut Creek, by a party of Indians, and twenty persons killed. Parties which have since passed that point on their way to the settlements, make no mention of such an occurrence.—St. Louis Recville.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1848.

Democratic Ticket. REGULAR NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
W. O. BUTLER.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
M. E. HOLLISTER, FERRIS FORMAN,
W. M. MARTIN, S. S. HAYES,
C. LANSING, LEWIS W. ROSS,
JULIUS MANNING, W. J. FERGUSON,
H. M. VANDEVEER.

For Governor
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH.

For Lt. Governor
WILLIAM McMURTRY.

Secretary State
H. S. COOLEY.

Auditor
THOMAS H. CAMPBELL.

Treasurer
MILTON CARPENTER.

For Congress,
JOHN WENTWORTH.

The Democratic Platform.

We have received the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, but cannot publish them this week for want of space. The platform erected by these resolutions is broad enough for the whole democratic party of the Union to stand upon. The resolutions re-assert the old doctrines of the democratic party, and are in every respect right, and conform to the spirit of the age.

The peculiar position of affairs in the Republic, will render the coming contest, which is to decide the policy of our government for the next four years, of momentous importance. If democrats, discarding all sectional and personal feelings, will enter into the contest imbued with the liberal and republican principles that lay at the foundation of our constitution, there will be no danger. High is the responsibility of every member of the party.—Upon his decision may depend the success or defeat of those principles and measures which establish those great and eternal truths, which, with an occasional exception, has been the controlling policy of the government since its organization. It is no idle battle that we are called upon to fight; but we are called upon to enter the field in opposition to the enemies of popular rights. We trust that there is no democrat who is so lost as to what he owes to himself—his country—and its rights and institutions—and the great measures of his party, as to be accessory, in any manner, to the defeat of Generals Cass and Butler.

This county has endorsed, heretofore, the doctrines as laid down by the resolutions of the Baltimore convention. At the time they were adopted by our county conventions, the whigs, and some others, proclaimed against them; but that they aver the sentiments of the great mass of the democracy of this county and the Union, cannot now be questioned. We stated at the time, that they were consistent with the established principles of the party. The nominees and measures of the Baltimore convention, will receive the cordial, zealous, and determined support of every genuine democrat.

Whig Nominations.

It was really amusing to witness the dejected and elongated countenances of a large portion of the whigs on the morning that the news of Gen. Taylor's nomination was received here. On the evening previous, the name of Gen. Taylor was only mentioned by them in contempt, and some even went so far as to declare that they would not support him, even if he should be nominated; but we shall see if their word can be depended upon. The consciences of these whigs, however, are very elastic, and there is no telling what they will do.

General Taylor, it seems, has driven the whigs into his support. By declaring that he would be a candidate whether nominated or not, his object has been accomplished. The whigs have taken him and expect through him to be elevated to power, and will endeavor to "keep their principles firm to the public eye." We had anticipated the nomination of Gen. Taylor for some time, but as we have for our candidate one of the first statesmen of the age, he has been nominated but to meet certain defeat.

Congressional Nominations.

We have not received the official proceedings of the Congressional convention, held at Ottawa on the 6th inst., as yet; but learn that the Hon. John Wentworth was re-nominated by a considerable majority. We learn that there was much hard feeling manifested by those delegates claiming seats from the counties of McHenry, Boone and La Salle, who were rejected by the convention. If we are correctly informed, even if they had been admitted, to the exclusion of those who were admitted from those counties, the result would have been the same.

We observe, by a communication in the Chicago Democrat, (portions of which we view as any thing but conciliatory and called for,) that the excluded delegates, with others who were disposed to join, met after the adjournment of the convention and nominated Judge Thomas, as a candidate, and should he decline, Josiah McRoberts was to be the candidate.—We know both of these men to be high minded and unflinching democrats, and admiring them for their talents and their devotion to principles heretofore. We have not learned the grounds assumed by the meeting which made the last nomination, or the cause of the movement.

We have pledged ourselves, time and again, to sustain the usages and the regular nominations of the democratic party. John J. Wentworth, was clearly the choice of the convention, and as such, we shall support him; for he doubtless will give his unqualified and vigorous support to any ticket put in nomination by the constituted authorities of the party.

An adherence to regular nominations, we view, as paramount to every other condition of political organization. The established usages of the party must be observed, if we expect future success.—The observance of these usages have been the security of the democratic party in all its triumphs. May it continue so to be.

Some have expressed the determination to oppose Mr. Wentworth, because, as they aver, he will oppose the nominees of the Baltimore convention, or at most, will give them any thing but a hearty support. In support of this, it is also stated that the Chicago Democrat, has not, as yet, expressed an opinion, in regard to the selections, further than to place the names at the head of its columns. In reply we state, notwithstanding the Democrat's silence, that we feel assured that as soon as word shall have been received from Mr. Wentworth, it will be seen that he will heartily and cheerfully sustain the nominations of "Cass and Butler." He has pledged himself so to do, and he has too high a regard, as has been proven heretofore, for the principles of the democratic party—those principles upon which depend the prosperity of the country and safety of the Union—to do otherwise. We have confidence that he will acquit himself with credit, and will prove himself worthy of the new honor which has been conferred upon him. He will not shrink from his duty when the measures for which he has battled so long are in danger. All must be aware, that the democracy of this congressional district would never have nominated a man as their candidate unless they felt assured that he would sustain the Baltimore nominations—such a man could not be elected by democratic votes.

We are aware that there are a few in Chicago, who have made themselves very officious in sowing the seeds of disaffection and discord into the democratic ranks for the past twelve months. We trust that the counsels of these individuals will not be received, when given in opposition to our candidates for President and Vice President. Though some may in a measure, be called upon to compromise their sectional interests and feelings, the good of the republic and the party, is sufficient inducements for them to do so. In conclusion we assert, whatever view certain "would be leaders," in Chicago may proclaim to the contrary notwithstanding, no candidate can receive the support of the democracy of Old Will, who will not cheerfully respond to the nominations of the Baltimore convention.

MORE RUIN!!—Notwithstanding the prophecies of the whigs to the contrary, twenty-nine new iron factories have been established in five of the northwestern counties of Pennsylvania, since the tariff of '46 has been in operation. How disastrous the present tariff must prove, to the iron manufacturers!

THE runaway Mexican General, Santa Anna, reached Kingston, Jamaica, on the 2d ult., in a Spanish brig. 18 days from Vera Cruz. It is stated that he will spend a few months at that city, and then proceed to Venezuela.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post office has been established at Mazon, Grundy county, Ill., and Charles Hueton, appointed postmaster.

The Anniversary of American Independence.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting at the court house in this place, on Saturday evening next, commencing at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of providing for the celebration of the birth day of this Republic. We trust that there will be a general attendance of our citizens. If there ever was a time when freemen could meet together and heartily celebrate an era, which is held as ever dear in every American's breast, it is now. Our nation is in the midst of prosperity—the oppressed of foreign lands are seeking homes among us by thousands to share with us the blessing of equal rights, while all Europe is in a state of uncertainty, and the crowned heads are beginning to tremble on their thrones.—Then let a due interest be manifested in the observance of the day, from which, all must admit, such wonderful changes have been brought about.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The steamer Clarksville was burnt to the water's edge, on the 3d inst., while on her way from New Orleans to Nashville. The fire broke out immediately under the clerk's office, and spread with such rapidity that in less than ten minutes the steamer was involved in a sheet of flame. A high degree of dismay and consternation, pervaded the minds of those on board, and it is stated that over twenty lives were lost, including the captain of the ill-fated boat. The loss of life would have been much greater, had the boat not been driven upon an island by an efficient pilot, which gave the passengers an opportunity to escape.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of the sale of government lands, in another column. There is included in the tracts advertised, some of the best land in the West.

ST. LOUIS UNION.—This mammoth democratic journal, is published by L. Pickering & Co. It is a staunch and efficient champion of democratic principles, and every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the democratic party.—Its editors are well known throughout the West, for their talents and their firm adherence to republican principles.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates from the different precincts, in this county, meet at the Court House, in this place on Thursday next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the senatorial convention, which is to be held on the 22d inst.

CAMP MEETING.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold a Camp Meeting at Starr's Grove, about 12 miles south of this place, commencing on the 15th inst.

Hon. Joseph B. Wells, our present Lieut. Governor, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress, for the Galena district. The present incumbent Mr. Turner, was nominated for Circuit Judge.

Gen. Cass has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, since his nomination for the Presidency.

Messrs. Clapp & Fuller are about commencing a publication, under the title of "Temperance Journal," in Danville, in this state. It is to be devoted to temperance, moral reform, and the order of the Sons of Temperance. It is to be published semi-monthly, at \$1 per annum.

It is stated that the President has appointed Judge Koerner, of this State, U. S. Consul at Hamburg.

We return our thanks to the Chicago Daily Tribune, for the first authentic account of the result of the Whig National convention.

At a meeting of the democrats of Joliet Precinct, held at the Washington Hotel in said Precinct, on the 9th inst., Daniel Curtis, Esq., was called to the chair and Benj. Richardson appointed secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been stated, and on motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for 3 delegates, one at a time, to represent this Precinct in the county convention, to be held in Joliet, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of nominating 18 delegates to the Senatorial district convention to be held in Joliet, on the 22d inst., to nominate one Senator and three Representatives for said district. Whereupon, Henry G. Brown, Richard Doolittle and Reason Zarley were unanimously elected as said delegates. On motion, the delegates were empowered to fill vacancies in the delegation.

On motion, Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice President, made by the recent convention held at Baltimore, and of the measures, heretofore, advocated by those candidates; and that we will give said nominees our cheerful support; and that we shall expect all democratic candidates put in nomination those nominees and their measures.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Joliet Signal. And on motion, the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL CURTIS, Chairman.
BENJ. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Thirtieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The House assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by the Speaker, Mr. Winthrop.

Prayer was then offered up by the chaplain. The journal was read and approved.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, made an unsuccessful effort to take up the bill introduced by Mr. Wick yesterday, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the District of Columbia.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, called for the regular order of business, when, on motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, officiating as chairman, took up sundry private bills, which, after considering, the committee rose, reported progress, and adjourned over till to-morrow, Saturday.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

At 12 o'clock the Vice President called the Senate to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gurley. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Gen. Cass, tendering his resignation, which was accepted, and the Vice President was ordered to notify the Governor of Michigan of the vacancy caused in the representation from that State by this resignation.

A message in writing was received from the President, recommending the granting of the petition of the inhabitants of Oregon for aid, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Benton was appointed chairman of this committee, the post being vacated by the resignation of Gen. Cass.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the bill making appropriations for the Indians was taken up and slightly amended. The subject was then informally passed over, and the Senate after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tuck, of N. Hampshire, moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might introduce a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—ayes 53, noes 89.

The Speaker then announced as the next thing in order, the calling of the States for the offering of resolutions, &c. Mr. Smith, of Ia., moved to suspend the rules in order that he might offer a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon. Decided in the negative.

A message, in writing, was received from the President, relative to the state of affairs now existing in Oregon.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Smith, so as to bring in a bill making appropriations for the protection of the settlers in Oregon.

Some discussion ensued upon this proposition, and it was so modified as to come up after the bill organizing a Territorial government had been disposed of.

Mr. Ashmun moved to suspend the rules in order that he might offer a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 12th July.

The question was taken, and resulted—ayes 113, noes 69. Two thirds not voting in the affirmative, it was decided in the negative.

On motion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Atkinson introduced a joint resolution in favor of closing the present session of Congress on the first Monday in July, and commencing an extra session on the first Monday in October. Laid over.

After a discussion about paying Col. Johnson \$10,000 on account of his Choctaw Academy Bill, the Senate went into executive session—and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Military Academy Bill discussed at much length—and finally passed with amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The Senate was assembled as usual.—Mr. Sebastian of Ark., was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Hale offered a joint resolution to remove the seat of Government to Cincinnati.

The Oregon bill was then taken up and considered. Mr. Benton introduced a resolution authorizing the President to accept the services of a regiment of volunteers for the protection of the Oregon settlers. Mr. Hale moved to extend the ordinance of '87 over that territory. The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and discussed, and on motion laid aside informally.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strahm from the committee on contingent expenses, made a report, showing an error in Secretary Walker's report.

The minority of the same committee asked further time to report. Some discussion ensued, but there was no definite action up to the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

In the temporary absence of Mr. Dallas, Mr. Atchison, of Mo., was called to the chair.

Mr. Allen presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, relative to slavery, and approving of internal improvements.

Mr. Corwin's bill to refund the money advanced to the volunteers, was finally passed.

The debate on Mr. Hale's proposition relative to Oregon was resumed. An animated debate ensued, in which the question of slavery was warmly discussed. The Senate, however, adjourned before taking any action.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied

during the greater part of the day, in discussing the Naval Appropriation bill. WASHINGTON, June 2d.

Mr. Atchison, Mr. Dallas being absent was again in the chair.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., presented with appropriate remarks, as an offering from the American army, the banner which had first waved over the city of Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Oregon bill was taken, and the debate was continued, Messrs. Rusk, Butler, Badger, Niles, Downes and Houston, participating.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment, to compromise, but the attempt was futile.

The Senate then went into executive session after several private bills were finally disposed of, after which they adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, was passed.

Mr. Rockwell called for the regular order of business, and the House accordingly resolved itself into committee of the whole upon private bills, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported.

Whig National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7th—3 P. M.

The Whig National Convention met to-day at 12 M.

John A. Collier, of N. Y., was appointed Chairman, and James Harlan, of Ky. Secretary.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Mr. Brainard.

On motion, a committee of one from each State was appointed to report permanent officers of the convention.

The Convention then adjourned till 4 P. M.

JUNE 7—P. M.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.—Governor Morehead of N. C. was elected President of the Convention. There was a Vice President elected from each State and twelve Secretaries.

The Louisiana delegation claimed authority to represent Texas in the Convention, there being no delegates from the State, and offered a Vice President for her.

After considerable debate a Vice President for Texas was conceded to the Louisiana delegation—the convention reserving the decision of their right to represent that State until after the report of the committee on credentials.

The convention then adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—2 P. M.

The convention has been occupied this morning with details concerning disputed seats from Missouri and Louisiana.

The convention has passed a resolution to allow Texas to be represented by Louisiana. Adjourned till 4 P. M. for secret session.

LATER.

Caucus Vote.—Taylor 124, Clay 99, Scott 46, Webster 18, Clayton 3.

Second vote 111 for Taylor, Clay 97, Scott 49, Webster 22, Clayton 4, McLean 1.

STILL LATER.

Gen. Taylor has been chosen for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President. No report of the final ballot has been telegraphed. Taylor had two majority, as reported.

Later from Mexico.

We have dates from this city to the 28th. They confirm the intelligence already published, of the certainty of the ratification of the treaty with Mexico.

Pena y Pena had been elected Provisional President—some informally preventing Herrera from taking his seat.

Lieut. T. G. Breerton, Ord. Dept. U. S. A. jumped overboard from the steamer Telegraph, in a temporary fit of insanity, and was drowned.

From the Washington Union.

From Mexico—Interesting.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank and of great intelligence, to his friend in this city, dated

JALAPA, May 8, 1848.

By the latest information from Queretaro, there was every probability of peace, and I do not doubt that it will be speedily effected. More than a quorum of Congress was assembled some days since.

In regard to peace, our government has been placed in a most peculiar position, which does not seem to me to be generally understood. I allude to the elements which have constituted, and yet constitute, the difficulties to a treaty of peace.

It may seem paradoxical to say that our friends (in Mexico) are opposed to peace, and our enemies in its favor. Yet, however, such is the fact. A great portion of the population of the country is in our favor, and certainly a majority of the wealthy, respectable, and intelligent. I have often been asked, "what is the policy of your government?" "Does it desire annexation and occupation of the country?" "Let it declare its policy, and then we will know what to do." Others say, boldly, "We have no hope, except in annexation or in the protection of the United States of the north. Our experiment of a government has utterly failed, and we are even in a worse condition than before the revolution which separated us from Spain. We look with infinite distrust upon the withdrawal of your troops; and therefore, while friendly, we are opposed to a peace, and desire to see you remain."

It is only necessary for our government to declare its policy, whatever it may be, in order to call around it a powerful party in Mexico, embracing nearly all the wealth; and talents, and respectability of the country.

Our enemies are to be found in the army and in the old civil employees, who, finding themselves deprived of power and resources, feel that these can be restored to them only through a peace, which they hope will enable them again to plunder and oppress, as heretofore.

Of one thing I feel certain—the fate of